

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----	X	
ROYCE CORLEY,	:	Docket No.: 15-CV-9621 (KPF)
	:	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	:	
	:	
-against-	:	
	:	
HONORABLE BONNIE G. WITTNER, J.S.C.;	:	
MICHAEL J. BARRY; PORTS & FILES, INC.;	:	
GLENN F. HARDY, ESQ.; GLENN F. HARDY, P.C.;	:	
CYRUS R. VANCE, JR.; JOHN TEMPLE; DAVID	:	
STUART; GREG WEISS; JOHN DOE; AND THE	:	
CITY OF NEW YORK	:	
	:	
<i>Defendants.</i>	:	
-----	X	

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT
OF MOTION TO DISMISS BY DEFENDANT GLENN F. HARDY, ESQ.
AND GLENN F. HARDY, P.C.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page(s)
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	ii
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT	1
STATEMENT OF FACTS	3
STANDARD OF REVIEW	6
LEGAL ARGUMENT.....	7
POINT I- PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS THAT ATTORNEY HARDY VIOLATED HIS DUE PROCESS RIGHTS ARE WITHOUT MERIT, AS ATTORNEY HARDY WAS NOT A STATE ACTOR.....	7
POINT II- PLAINTIFF’S CLAIM OF CONSPIRACY IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND THEREFORE SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL	9
POINT III -PLAINTIFF’S CLAIM OF LEGAL MALPRACTICE MUST BE DISMISSED AS A MATTER OF LAW BECAUSE PLAINTIFF HAS NOT PLEADED A COLORABLE CLAIM OF INNOCENCE	11
POINT IV – PLAINTIFF’S CLAIM OF NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS MUST BE DISMISSED AS A MATTER OF LAW AS PLAINTIFF DOES NOT ALLEGE PHYSICAL INJURY AND THE CLAIM IS TIME-BARRED.....	13
POINT V – PLAINTIFF’S CLAIM OF UNJUST ENRICHMENT IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND THEREFORE SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL	14
POINT VI – PLAINTIFF’S CLAIM OF FRAUD IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND CLAIMS THE SAME DAMAGES AS PLAINTIFF’S MALPRACTICE CLAIM AND IS SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL	16
POINT VII – PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS THAT ATTORNEY HARDY VIOLATED STATE UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICE LAWS IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND DUPLICATIVE OF PLAINTIFF’S CLAIM OF LEGAL MALPRACTICE AND MUST BE DISMISSED	17
CONCLUSION.....	17

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Pages(s)
<u>Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.</u> 398 U.S. 144 (1970).....	8
<u>Alexander & Alexander of N.Y. v. Fritzen</u> 68 N.Y.2d 268, 510 N.Y.S.2d 546 (1986)	10
<u>Ashcroft v. Iqbal</u> 129 S. Ct. 1937 (2009).....	6, 7
<u>Baker v Vanderbilt Co.</u> 260 A.D.2d 750, 688 N.Y.S.2d 726 (3d Dept. 1999)	10
<u>Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly</u> 127 S. Ct. 1955 (2007).....	6, 7
<u>Blessing v. Freestone</u> 520 U.S. 329 (1997).....	8
<u>Britt v. Legal Aid Society, Inc.</u> 95 N.Y.2d 443, 718 N.Y.S.2d 264 (2000).	12
<u>Carlos v. Santos</u> 123 F.3d 61 (2d Cir. 1997).....	8
<u>Carmel v. Lunney</u> 70 N.Y.2d 169, 511 N.E.2d 1128 (1987).....	12
<u>Carruthers v. Flaum</u> 388 F. Supp. 2d. 360 (S.D.N.Y. 2005).....	14
<u>Casement v. O'Neill</u> 28 A.D.3d 508, 812 N.Y.S.2d 649 (2d Dept. 2006)	12
<u>Chambers v. Time Warner, Inc.</u> 282 F.3d 147 (2d Cir. 2002).....	4
<u>Daly v. Peace</u> 54 A.D.3d 801, 863 N.Y.S.2d 770 (2d Dept. 2008)	12
<u>Dwares v. City of New York</u> 985 F.2d 94 (2d Cir. 1993).....	11
<u>Felder v. Casey</u> 487 U.S. 131 (1988).....	8
<u>Ghazoul v. International Management Services, Inc.</u>	

398 F. Supp. 307 (D.C.N.Y. 1975)	9
<u>Granite Partners, L.P. v. Bear, Sterns & Co.</u> 17 F. Supp. 2d 275 (S.D.N.Y. 1998).....	16
<u>Green v. Leibowitz</u> 118 A.D.2d 756, 500 N.Y.S.2d 146 (2d. Dept 1986)	13
<u>Hardy v. New York City Health & Hosps. Corp.</u> 164 F.3d 789 (2d Cir.1999).....	14
<u>Int’l Audiotext Network, Inc. v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.</u> 62 F.3d 69 (2d Cir. 1995).....	4
<u>Julian v. New York City Transit Authority</u> 857 F.Supp. 242 (E.D.N.Y. 1994)	10
<u>K & A Radiologic Tech. Servs., Inc. v. Comm’r of Dep’t of Health</u> 189 F.3d 273 (2d Cir.1999).....	8
<u>Kia P. v. McIntyre</u> 235 F.3d 749 (2d Cir.2000).....	8
<u>Koppel v. 4987 Corp.</u> 167 F.3d 125, 130 (2d Cir. 1999).....	7
<u>Krug v. McNally</u> 488 F. Supp. 2d 198, 200 (N.D.N.Y. 2007) <u>aff’d</u> 368 F. App’x 269 (2d Cir. 2010).....	9
<u>Mackley v. Sullivan & Liapkis, P.C.</u> 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6557 (S.D.N.Y. 1999).....	16
<u>Mandarin Trading, Ltd. v. Wildenstein</u> 16 N.Y.3d 173, 183, 944 N.E.2d 1104 (2011).....	14
<u>McCarthy v. Wachovia Bank, N.A.</u> 759 F. Supp. 2d 265, 281 (E.D.N.Y. 2011)	17
<u>Martin Hodas v. Lindsay</u> 431 F. Supp. 637, 643-44 (S.D.N.Y. 1977).	10
<u>Mecca v. Shang</u> 258 A.D.2d 569, 685 N.Y.S.2d 458 (2d Dept. 1999)	15
<u>Monroe v. Pape</u> 365 U.S. 167 (1961).....	8
<u>Polk County v. Dodson</u> 454 U.S. 312, 102 S. Ct. 445 (1981).....	9

<u>Robbins v. Cloutier</u>	
121 Fed. Appx. 423 (2d Cir. N.Y. 2005)	10, 11
<u>Rodriguez v. Weprin</u>	
116 F.3d 62 (2d Cir. 1997).....	7
<u>Rosado v. Legal Aid Soc.</u>	
12 A.D.3d 356, 784 N.Y.S.2d 154 (2d Dept. 2004)	12
<u>Sage Realty v. Proskauer Rose LLP</u>	
251 A.D.2d 35, 675 N.Y.S.2d 14 (1st Dept. 1998).....	15
<u>Schonberger v. Serchuk</u>	
742 F. Supp. 108 (S.D.N.Y. 1990)	13
<u>Steier v. Schreiber</u>	
25 A.D.3d 519, 810 N.Y.S.2d 431 (1st Dept. 2006).....	9
<u>Stutman v. Chemical Bank</u>	
95 N.Y.2d 24, 731 N.E.2d 608 (2000).....	17
<u>Town of Wallkill v. Rosenstein</u>	
40 A.D.3d 972, 837 N.Y.S.2d 212 (2007)	15
<u>Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly</u>	
127 S. Ct. 1955 (2007).....	6, 7

STATUTES

	Pages(s)
42 U.S.C § 1983.....	7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).....	1, 6
Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b)	16
N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349.....	2, 5, 17
CPLR §215(3).....	14

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Memorandum of Law is submitted in support of Defendants', GLENN F. HARDY, ESQ. and GLENN F. HARDY, P.C. ("Attorney Hardy") motion for an Order pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) dismissing the Complaint in its entirety, with prejudice, as it fails to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted.

Plaintiff Royce Corley ("Corley" or "Plaintiff") commenced this action following his conviction on prostitution-related charges that originated in New York State Supreme Court: Criminal Term, County of New York. A copy of Plaintiff's Complaint is annexed hereto as Exhibit A. Plaintiff's Complaint alleges constitutional rights violations, civil conspiracy, malpractice, negligent infliction of emotional distress, unjust enrichment, fraud, and violation of New York State deceptive business practices statute. As set forth in detail below, these claims are without merit, deficiently pleaded and barred by applicable law.

First, Attorney Hardy is and was a private attorney appointed by the court as Corley's defense counsel through the New York County Assigned Counsel Defender Plan. Attorney Hardy represented Plaintiff in defending against New York State prostitution-related criminal charges. After the state criminal action had been pending for approximately one year, the federal government assumed control of Plaintiff's investigation/prosecution. Federal charges were filed, the Federal Defenders' took over Corley's defense, and Attorney Hardy ceased all involvement in the matter. Plaintiff was ultimately convicted in federal court on two counts of sex trafficking of a minor and one count of possession of child pornography. The criminal conviction has been affirmed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, and plaintiff's subsequent petition for a writ of certiorari denied by the United States Supreme Court.

As such, Plaintiff's claim that Attorney Hardy violated his constitutional rights is without merit, as Attorney Hardy was not a "state actor." Claims arising from an alleged deprivation of constitutional rights can only be made against "state actors" or those acting under the color of state law. As a private attorney assigned to represent and defend Plaintiff, Attorney Hardy cannot be held liable for a deprivation of constitutional rights, as a matter of law.

Moreover, Plaintiff's claim of civil conspiracy is likewise fatally flawed, as New York law does not recognize "civil conspiracy" as an actionable tort. Additionally, Plaintiff's claim that the Defendants conspired to deprive Plaintiff of his due process rights to a speedy trial is deficiently pleaded, as the Complaint only contains conclusory and unsupported allegations, which are insufficient to predicate such a claim, as a matter of law.

Plaintiff's legal malpractice claim against Attorney Hardy must fail because the conviction remains intact. He is unable to allege his innocence or set forth facts to support a "colorable claim of innocence." Absent such a showing, a legal malpractice claim related to a criminal action cannot stand, as a matter of law.

Lastly, the state causes of action for negligent infliction of emotional distress, unjust enrichment, fraud, and deceptive business practices are similarly flawed, as they are deficiently pleaded and wholly duplicative of Corley's malpractice claim. Because Plaintiff brings his claims of negligent infliction of emotional distress and fraud in conjunction with one of legal malpractice, he must allege damages separate and distinct from those sustained as a result of the malpractice. The damages claimed for all three causes of action are identical. Finally, Corley fails to allege material elements of a viable claim for unjust enrichment and deceptive business practices under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349.

As set forth more completely below, Plaintiff's claims are without merit and the Complaint must be dismissed with prejudice and as a matter of law.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On January 25, 2012, Plaintiff, was arrested following an investigation into online prostitution rings, which implicated Corley as a ring leader. The District Attorneys' Office, New York County ("DANY") charged Plaintiff with one count of promoting prostitution (running a business) and two counts of promoting prostitution (where the prostitute is younger than age 19). See Exhibit A. Assistant District Attorney David Stuart's name appeared on the charging instrument. On January 26, 2012, the DANY presented their case to a grand jury, which returned with a "true bill," and the complaint was converted to an indictment. At the time of indictment, Attorney Hardy was assigned to Corley's case through the New York County Assigned Counsel Defender Plan ("Assigned Counsel")—an Article 18B legal assistance program.¹ See Exhibit A.

Plaintiff was arraigned in New York State Supreme Court, Criminal Term – New York County on February 15, 2012. See P "4" of Exhibit A. The case was assigned to the Honorable Justice Bonnie G. Wittner. After his arraignment, the action was adjourned a number of times. Plaintiff alleges that on four occasions, Attorney Hardy "acquiesced to tolling speedy-trial time by alleging to be 'not ready' for trial despite the fact that DANY was 'not ready for trial.'" Plaintiff does not allege that Attorney Hardy was ready for trial on any of those occasions. Id.

Plaintiff alleges that on December 3, 2012, Attorney Hardy sought out Mario Diaz, a reporter with local television station PIX-11, to whom he made "several unauthorized statements." See Paragraph "51" of Exhibit A. Annexed hereto as Exhibit B is the report by Mario Diaz and

¹ Article 18B of the New York State County law requires that individual counties throughout the State provide counsel, investigative services, expert services and other services to indigent persons accused of crimes.

PIX-11.^{2 3} The statements attributed to Attorney Hardy are that Corley was innocent and characterizing the allegations as “baseless...against an innocent man...” See Exhibit B.

During the pendency of the state criminal proceeding, DANY proffered multiple plea deals, all of which Corley rejected. See Paragraphs “36,” “37,” and “47” of Exhibit A. In January, 2013, the United States Attorney’s Office (“USAO”) assumed prosecuting the matter. The USAO secured a federal indictment against Corley for two counts of sex trafficking. Annexed hereto as Exhibit C is the Federal Criminal Court Docket.⁴ Once Corley was indicted federally, the state dismissed the pending criminal charges. Once Plaintiff was federally indicted, his defense was assumed by the United States Defenders and Attorney Hardy ceased representing Corley. Annexed hereto as Exhibit D is a transcript of the February 7, 2013 pre-trial conference in “United States of America v. Royce Corley.” On October 10, 2013, a superseding federal indictment added a third count of sex trafficking of children, and one count of possession of child pornography. See Exhibit C.

On November 15, 2013, a federal jury found Corley guilty on all counts. Plaintiff was sentenced to ten years in prison followed by a ten year probationary release. As of the date of this submission, Plaintiff remains incarcerated in a federal correctional facility. Plaintiff unsuccessfully attempted to appeal his conviction, which was affirmed by the Second Circuit on February 9, 2017.

² In assessing the legal sufficiency of a complaint, the court is ordinarily limited to the facts alleged in the complaint and any document attached as an exhibit. Chambers v. Time Warner, Inc., 282 F.3d 147, 152-53 (2d Cir. 2002) (finding that the “‘complaint is deemed to include any written instrument attached to it as an exhibit or any statements or documents incorporated in it by reference.’”) (quoting Int’l Audiotext Network, Inc. v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., 62 F.3d 69, 72 (2d Cir. 1995)). Here, although the report is not attached to the Complaint, it is referenced therein and serves as the basis for virtually all of Plaintiff’s claims. A printout of the publicly accessible version of the Report is therefore appropriate for consideration in connection with this motion.

³ <http://pix11.com/2012/12/03/pix11-news-exclusive-ex-con-ed-employee-accused-of-pimping-underage-girls-on-companys-computers/>

⁴ Again, although the Federal Criminal Court Docket is not attached to the complaint, Plaintiff refers to his federal prosecution and conviction throughout. The Court Docket is therefore appropriate for consideration in connection with the instant motion.

A copy of the Second Circuit decision is annexed hereto as Exhibit E. The United States Supreme Court denied Plaintiff's subsequent Petition for writ of certiorari on October 2, 2017. A copy of the Supreme Court decision is annexed here to as Exhibit F.

In addition to Attorney Hardy, Corley names the following defendants: Hon. Bonnie G Wittner, J.S.C.; Michael J. Barry and Ports & Files (Private Investigators retained by Attorney Hardy to assist in his defense of Plaintiff); and [District Attorney] Cyrus R. Vance, Jr., [A.D.A.] John Temple, [A.D.A.] David Stuart, [A.D.A.] Greg Weiss, John Doe, and the City of New York (collectively "DANY").

The Complaint alleges that: (1) that Attorney Hardy and DANY conspired to violate Corley's speedy trial rights by "intentionally delaying to dismiss the case;" and (2) that all Defendants violated Corley's due process rights in conspiring – with racial animus – by releasing the facts of Plaintiff's criminal case to the media; and (3) that all Defendants committed negligent infliction of emotional distress by "acting outside the scope of their duties as public servants;" and (4) that Defendants Michael J. Barry, Ports & Files, Inc., and Attorney Hardy committed malpractice in failing to protect Corley's right to a speedy trial and "releasing unauthorized information to the media;" and (5) that Defendants Michael J. Barry, Ports & Files, Inc., and Attorney Hardy were unjustly enriched at Corley's expense by releasing "Plaintiff's case to the media;" and (6) that Defendants Michael J. Barry, Ports & Files, Inc., and Attorney Hardy committed fraud by violating their "oath of confidentiality;" and (7) that Defendants Michael J. Barry, Ports & Files, Inc., and Attorney Hardy violated N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349, and engaged in unfair business practices by releasing information to the media.

Plaintiff alleges to have sustained the following damages: federal prosecution, extended imprisonment, and severe emotional distress. He claims some permutation of the aforementioned

injuries for every cause of action. The complaint demands compensatory damages in the amount of \$2,000,000 from New York State Supreme Court Justice Bonnie G. Wittner, in the amount of \$500,000 from the private investigators, in the amount of \$1,000,000 from Attorney Hardy, and in the amount of \$1,000,000 from DANY.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

A motion under Rule 12(b)(6) seeks dismissal on the grounds that the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Ordinarily, the complaint need simply “contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). However, conclusory statements and allegations are insufficient to meet this burden. Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1965 (2007); accord Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1954 (2009) (finding that the “Federal Rules do not require courts to credit a complaint’s conclusory statements without reference to its factual content.”). A plaintiff must set out facts to show he is entitled to relief, which requires more than generic labels, broad conclusions, or formulaic recitations of the elements of a cause of action. Twombly, 127 S. Ct. at 1965; accord Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1954.

In order to “survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter . . . to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949 (quoting Twombly, 127 S. Ct. at 1955). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id. (quoting Twombly, 127 S. Ct. at 1955). Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief is a “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” Id. at 1950.

In analyzing a Rule 12 motion to dismiss, a court must accept as true all well-pleaded allegations of the complaint and view those allegations in the light most favorable to plaintiff, however, legal conclusions couched as a factual allegation is not entitled to the assumption of truth. See Koppel v. 4987 Corp., 167 F.3d 125, 130 (2d Cir. 1999); Twombly, 127 S. Ct. at 1965; accord Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1950.

Although a *pro se* litigant is held to less stringent pleading standards, dismissal is appropriate where “it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.” Rodriguez v. Weprin, 116 F.3d 62, 65 (2d Cir. 1997) (internal citations omitted).

LEGAL ARGUMENT

POINT I

PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS THAT ATTORNEY HARDY VIOLATED HIS DUE PROCESS RIGHTS ARE WITHOUT MERIT, AS ATTORNEY HARDY WAS NOT A STATE ACTOR

Plaintiff alleges that Attorney Hardy, among others, violated his constitutional due process rights to a speedy trial by announcing “not ready [for trial]” on several occasions, even though DANY was not ready. This claim is akin to an allegation of a violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, entitled “Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights.” Specifically, § 1983 states:

“Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.”

42 U.S.C. § 1983 was intended to provide private parties a cause of action for abuses of official authority which resulted in the deprivation of constitutional rights, privileges, and

immunities. Monroe v. Pape, 365 U.S. 167 (1961). To sufficiently plead a § 1983 claim, Plaintiff must show the following the elements:

(1) defendant deprived her of a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States; (2) that the defendant deprived her of this constitutional right under color of a statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of a state or territory; and (3) that defendant acted under color of state law.

Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144 (1970).

Further, 42 U.S.C. §1983 imposes liability on anyone who, under color of state law, deprives a person of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws. K & A Radiologic Tech. Servs., Inc. v. Comm'r of Dep't of Health, 189 F.3d 273 (2d Cir.1999); Blessing v. Freestone, 520 U.S. 329 (1997). The Courts have consistently held that the “core purpose of § 1983 is ‘to provide compensatory relief to those deprived of their federal rights by state actors’.” Hardy v. New York City Health & Hosps. Corp., 164 F.3d 789 (2d Cir.1999); Felder v. Casey, 487 U.S. 131 (1988); Kia P. v. McIntyre, 235 F.3d 749 (2d Cir.2000).

Based upon the foregoing, it has been established that when raising a § 1983 claim, the first question is whether the actions alleged by the plaintiff comes within the definition of ‘under color of state law.’ Carlos v. Santos, 123 F.3d 61 (2d Cir. 1997). Acting under color of state law, according to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ‘requires that the defendant in a § 1983 action have exercised power possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law.’ Kia P. v. McIntyre, 235 F.3d at 755.

Here, Attorney Hardy is a private attorney who was assigned to represent Plaintiff via the New York County Assigned Counsel Defender Plan. As such, Attorney Hardy was not a “state actor.” It is well-settled law that “...defense attorneys – even if court-appointed or public defenders – do not act under colors of State law when performing traditional functions of counsel.”

Krug v. McNally 488 F. Supp. 2d 198, 200 (N.D.N.Y. Feb. 8, 2007) aff'd 368 F. App'x 269 (2d Cir. 2010).

Moreover, when a Plaintiff's civil rights claims are unmistakably grounded in a public defender "performing traditional functions as counsel," such causes of action must be dismissed because the public defender simply "does not act under color of state law" in such circumstances. Polk County v. Dodson, 454 U.S. 312, 325, 102 S. Ct. 445 (1981).

Here, the underlying actions that form the bases for Corley's claims that Attorney Hardy violated his due process and speedy trial rights are unambiguously part and parcel to performing traditional functions as counsel. To wit: not falsely announcing to be ready for trial if unprepared, offering a legal opinion on a favorable plea deal, and engaging outside parties to investigate exculpatory or mitigating facts and evidence to aid in a client's defense. Furthermore, Attorney Hardy is a private attorney, *not* a state actor, as required to successfully plead a claim pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff's claims that Attorney Hardy violated his due process and speedy trial rights are without merit and must be dismissed accordingly.

POINT II

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF CONSPIRACY IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND THEREFORE SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL

Plaintiff further alleges that the Defendants engaged in a conspiracy to deprive Plaintiff of his due process rights. It should be noted that in New York, there is no substantive tort of civil conspiracy. See Ghazoul v. International Management Services, Inc., 398 F.Supp.307 (D.C.N.Y. 1975); Steier v. Schreiber, 25 A.D.3d 519, 810 N.Y.S.2d 431 (1st Dept. 2006). In other words, a civil conspiracy to commit an actionable wrong is not a cause of action. Therefore, an allegation of conspiracy must be coupled with a substantive theory of liability in order to plead a cause of

action. See Baker v Vanderbilt Co., 260 A.D.2d 750, 688 N.Y.S.2d 726 (3d Dept. 1999); Alexander & Alexander of N.Y. v. Fritzen, 68 N.Y.2d 268, 969, 510 N.Y.S.2d 546 (1986) (“Allegations of conspiracy are permitted only to connect that actions of separate defendant with an otherwise actionable tort”).

In order for a complaint to allege a conspiracy under § 1983, the complaint must "set forth with certainty facts showing particularly what defendant or defendants did to carry the conspiracy into effect, whether such acts fit within the framework of the conspiracy alleged, and whether such acts, in the ordinary course of events, would proximately cause injury to the plaintiff." See Martin Hodas v. Lindsay, 431 F. Supp. 637, 643-44 (S.D.N.Y. 1977).

Moreover, a complaint alleging a conspiracy to violate civil rights is held to a heightened pleading standard." Julian v. New York City Transit Authority, 857 F.Supp. 242, 252 (E.D.N.Y. 1994). A plaintiff asserting a claim of conspiracy to deprive civil rights, must set forth specific facts that demonstrate “a mutual understanding among the conspirators to take action directed towards an unconstitutional end.” Julian, *supra* at 252.

Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint fails to make such a showing. Plaintiff merely contends that the Defendants acted “collectively” and “conspired to violate” his civil rights. Plaintiff failed to plead any specific facts to support that conclusory allegation. In Robbins v. Cloutier, 121 Fed. Appx. 423 (2d Cir. N.Y. 2005), the Second Circuit held that such conclusory and unsupported allegations in support of a Section 1983 conspiracy claim are subject to dismissal. In Robbins, the Second Circuit held:

A plaintiff "should make an effort to provide some details of time and place and the alleged effect of the conspiracy. Thus, complaints containing only conclusory, vague, or general allegations that the defendants have engaged in a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of his constitutional rights are properly dismissed; diffuse and

expansive allegations are insufficient, unless amplified by specific instances of misconduct."

See Robbins, *supra* at 425 citing Dwares v. City of New York, 985 F.2d 94, 99-100 (2d Cir. 1993).

In Robbins, the plaintiff therein asserted only that defendants "have allegedly acted in a concerted effort," have "allegedly agreed to not hire Plaintiff and to inform other municipalities and private entities to refrain from hiring Plaintiff" and "have allegedly done overt acts in order to effectuate their common plan." The Court held that the vague and conclusory allegations were plainly insufficient and affirmed the District Court's dismissal of the Section 1983 conspiracy claim.

The instant action is analogous to Robbins in that the Plaintiff here relies on conclusory and vague allegations of a conspiracy to deprive him of his due process rights but fails to plead any facts to support the allegation. As such, this claim is subject to dismissal as a matter of law. Further, as argued in Point I supra, Plaintiff cannot sustain a claim for violation under Section 1983, and therefore, any claim of a related conspiracy must necessarily fail.

POINT III

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF LEGAL MALPRACTICE MUST BE DIMISSED AS A MATTER OF LAW BECAUSE PLAINTIFF HAS NOT PLEADED A COLORABLE CLAIM OF INNOCENCE

To the extent that Plaintiff's Complaint contains a cause of action sounding in legal malpractice, such a claim is unavailing and must be dismissed. It is well settled that a Plaintiff cannot maintain an action for legal malpractice arising from an underlying criminal action unless Plaintiff demonstrates his innocence as to the underlying criminal charges or alleges a "colorable claim of innocence." Plaintiff's Complaint fails to make such a showing. As such, Plaintiff's legal malpractice claim as to Attorney Hardy must be dismissed. "To state a cause of action for legal

malpractice arising from negligent representation in a criminal proceeding, plaintiff must allege his innocence or a colorable claim of innocence of the underlying offense, for so long as the determination of his guilt of that offense remains undisturbed, no cause of action will lie.” Carmel v. Lunney, 70 N.Y.2d 169, 173, 511 N.E.2d 1126, 1128 (1987) (citations omitted; emphasis added).

To that end, it is well settled that “[a] plaintiff will not have a cause of action to recover damages for legal malpractice against his former criminal defense attorney unless he ultimately succeeds in hav[ing] the underlying conviction vacated and the indictment dismissed.” Daly v. Peace, 54 A.D.3d 801, 802, 863 N.Y.S.2d 770, 771 (2d Dept. 2008) (emphasis added); Casement v. O’Neill, 28 A.D.3d 508, 812 N.Y.S.2d 649 (2d Dept. 2006) (“[B]ecause the determination of the plaintiff’s guilt on the underlying criminal judgment remains undisturbed, no cause of action lies based on legal malpractice.”); Rosado v. Legal Aid Soc., 12 A.D.3d 356, 357, 784 N.Y.S.2d 154, 155 (2d Dept. 2004) (holding that plaintiff failed to state a cause of action for legal malpractice because he did not successfully challenge his criminal conviction and could neither assert nor establish his innocence).

“In order to open the door for even a colorable claim of innocence, the criminal defendants must free themselves of the conviction, for the conviction precludes those potential plaintiffs from asserting innocence in a civil trial.” Britt v. Legal Aid Society, 95 N.Y.2d 443, 718 N.Y.S.2d 264 (2000).

Here, Plaintiff’s Complaint contains a single, incorrect conclusion that “[o]n February 1, 2013, DANY dismissed all charges against the Plaintiff, thus terminating the proceeding in Plaintiff’s favor.” See Paragraph “33” of Exhibit A. However, Corley’s own pleadings contradict this claim, as the entire premise of this Complaint is that the underlying state prosecution resulted

in his federal conviction and subsequent incarceration. It is also clear, based on the underlying Federal Criminal Court Docket, that the facts underlying Plaintiff's federal criminal charges are the same facts which supported the state charges. Moreover, during the February 8, 2013 pre-trial conference, the USAO made clear that the federal indictment was merely a continuance of the state charges, indicating that the United States Attorney's Office was "...working with the DA's office in Manhattan who originally had this case..." See p. 3 of Exhibit D. The state action was not disposed in Corley's favor.

Further, Plaintiff's federal conviction **has been affirmed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals**, and the United States Supreme Court **denied** Plaintiff's subsequent petition for writ of certiorari. See Exhibits C, E and F. Plaintiff thus has no further recourse to overturn his conviction in the underlying criminal action. Accordingly, Plaintiff has not and cannot, as a matter of law, sufficiently plead facts to suggest he is innocent of the criminal charges, create a "colorable claim of innocence," or free himself of conviction, and thus he cannot sustain a legal malpractice action.

In light of the foregoing, Plaintiff's legal malpractice claim must be dismissed with prejudice as a matter of law.

POINT IV

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS MUST BE DISMISSED AS A MATTER OF LAW AS PLAINTIFF DOES NOT ALLEGE PHYSICAL INJURY AND THE CLAIM IS TIME-BARRED

New York law does not permit claims for negligent infliction of emotional distress within an ordinary legal malpractice claim. Schonberger v. Serchuk, 742 F. Supp. 108, 120 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 2, 1990) *citing* Green v. Leibowitz, 118 A.D.2d 756, 757-78, 500 N.Y.S.2d 146, 148-49 (2d Dep't 1986). In order to maintain such a claim, plaintiff must allege that defendants' conduct unreasonably threatened plaintiff's physical safety in some way. Id.

Furthermore, Plaintiff's claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress is time-barred. The limitations period for such a claim is one year. Id.

Here, Plaintiff does not allege any particular act giving rise to his purported emotion distress, nor does he assert damages in excess than those he claims he suffered as a result of the malpractice claims (imprisonment). Further, Attorney Hardy ceased representing Plaintiff in January, 2013, nearly two years before Corley commence this action in December, 2015. Since claims for negligent infliction of emotional distress are afforded a one (1) year statute of limitations, such a claim is time-barred. CPLR §215(3).

Ultimately, this claim fails on not one, but two fronts. Plaintiff's cause of action for negligent infliction of emotional distress must be dismissed, with prejudice, as a matter of law.

POINT V

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF UNJUST ENRICHMENT IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND THEREFORE SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL

Unjust Enrichment claims, sounding in quasi-contract, must allege that (i) defendant was enriched (2) at plaintiff's expense, and (3) that it is against equity to allow defendant to retain the benefit. Carruthers v. Flaum, 388 F. Supp. 2d 360 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). In order to recover, it must be shown that "performance was rendered *for the defendant*." Id. Furthermore, "[w]ithout sufficient facts, conclusory allegations that fail to establish that a defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of a plaintiff warrant dismissal." Mandarin Trading Ltd. v. Wildenstein, 16 N.Y.3d 173, 183, 944 N.E.2d 1104 (2011).

Here, Plaintiff does not allege having performed any particular service for Attorney Hardy. Rather, Plaintiff claims that Attorney Hardy incidentally benefitted from having information he necessary acquired in the defense of Plaintiff's criminal claim. Corley claims that Attorney Hardy

(and Mr. Barry) received “financial gain” and professional promotion by disclosing unspecified facts of Plaintiff’s criminal action to the media. Such a benefit is conclusory and not substantiated by any factual allegations.

Additionally, New York Courts routinely dismiss claims of fraud related to legal malpractice claims as duplicative. Town of Wallkill v. Rosenstein, 40 A.D.3d 972, 837 N.Y.S.2d 212 (2d Dept. 2007), the Second Department upheld the trial court’s dismissal of claims against an attorney for *inter alia* fraudulent concealment, unjust enrichment, and breach of contract finding that “they were merely duplicative of the legal malpractice cause of action, as they arose from the same facts and did not allege distinct and different damages.” Id at 974. See also Sage Realty v. Proskauer Rose LLP, 251 A.D.2d 35, 675 N.Y.S.2d 14 (1st Dept. 1998) (dismissing claims for breach of contract and fraudulent misrepresentation of “legal expertise” on grounds that the claims are duplicative of plaintiff’s claims for legal malpractice against defendant law firm). See Mecca v. Shang, 258 A.D.2d 569, 685 N.Y.S.2d 458 (2d Dept. 1999) (dismissing claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty and fraud as duplicative of a legal malpractice claim.)

Moreover, the alleged unjust enrichment claim is premised upon the same facts (disclosure of information to the media) and seeks the same damages as Plaintiff’s professional malpractice claim. As such, the unjust enrichment claim is duplicative of the legal malpractice claim.

Therefore, the unjust enrichment claims must be dismissed, with prejudice, as a matter of law.

POINT VI

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF FRAUD IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND CLAIMS THE SAME DAMAGES AS PLAINTIFF'S MALPRACTICE CLAIM AND IS SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL

Much like the claims for negligent infliction of emotional distress, to successfully plead fraud in conjunction with legal malpractice, a Plaintiff must allege damages different than those sustained as a result of the claimed malpractice. Mackley v. Sullivan & Liapkis, P.C., 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6557 (S.D.N.Y. 1999).

Additionally, when setting forth a claim of fraud, Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) requires that "...a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud..." That is to say that a complaint must set forth with specificity "the statements made that were false or misleading, give particular as to the respect in which it is contended that the statements were fraudulent, and state the time and place the statements were made." Granite Partners, L.P. v. Bear, Sterns & Co., 17 F. Supp. 2d 275 (S.D.N.Y. 1998). Those fraudulent statements must be "affirmative, intentional misrepresentations." Mackley supra.

Corley fails to plead his fraud claim with any specificity whatsoever. He fails to satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) and set forth the fraudulent statements Attorney Hardy purportedly made, and to whom Attorney Hardy made them. Rather, Plaintiff's *sole allegation* is that Attorney Hardy made "material misrepresentations of fact" at a point between October and December 2012. See Paragraph "69" of Exhibit A. Plaintiff alleges to have suffered identical damages as a result of the purported fraud and legal malpractice: "Plaintiff's successive federal prosecution, extended imprisonment, and emotional distress." See Exhibit A. The pleading fails as impermissibly vague and duplicative of the malpractice claims. This is insufficient to sustain such a cause of action.

Plaintiff's claim of fraud should be dismissed with prejudice.

POINT VII

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS THAT ATTORNEY HARDY VIOLATED STATE UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICE LAWS IS DEFICIENTLY PLEADED AND DUPLICATIVE OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM OF LEGAL MALPRACTICE AND MUST BE DISMISSED

A plaintiff pursuing a claim under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349 must establish three elements: (1) "the challenged act or practice was consumer-oriented"; (2) the act or practice "was misleading in a material way"; and (3) "the plaintiff suffered injury as result of the deceptive act." McCarthy v Wachovia Bank, N.A., 759 F. Supp. 2d 265, 281 (E.D.N.Y. Jan 11, 2011) *citing* Stutman v. Chemical Bank, 95 N.Y.2d 24, 29, 731 N.E.2d 608 (2000). Plaintiff does not allege that the challenged act was consumer oriented, or that Attorney Hardy made any particular misrepresentation. When Plaintiff fails "to offer any evidence from which the Court could conclude that the alleged deceptive practices impacted anyone other than the plaintiff himself," the claim fails as a matter of law. McCarthy supra.

Therefore, the state statutory deceptive businesses cause of action should be dismissed with prejudice.

CONCLUSION

Insofar as: (1) Plaintiff's claim of legal malpractice against Attorney Hardy is subject to dismissal on the grounds that Plaintiff has failed to, and as a matter of law, cannot establish his innocence in the underlying criminal action; (2) Plaintiff cannot prove that Attorney Hardy was a "state actor" or acted under the color of state law; (3) Plaintiff failed to satisfy the heightened pleading standard for a claim of conspiracy to deprive of constitutional rights by pleading specific facts beyond mere conclusory allegations; (4) all the state causes of action are deficiently pleaded; and (5) in addition to being deficiently pleaded, the causes of action for fraud and unfair business practices are duplicative of the claims for legal malpractice, it is respectfully requested that this

Honorable Court grant the instant motion and issue an Order dismissing the Plaintiffs Complaint in its entirety with prejudice and as a matter of law, together with such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
August 3, 2018

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